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*Psoralea esculenta* belongs to the *Leguminosæ* or Pulse family, and is far removed from the true turnip in its botanical characters. Hewáktokto is *not* the Dakota name of the Arickaree Indians. This is a point on which the reviewer has reason to believe himself specially fortified, and therefore ventures with some confidence to differ with the "Dakota-English Dictionary."

It is to be regretted that Dakota local names, which no one could so ably translate as the lamented author of this work, are not more numerous in the dictionary.

W. MATTHEWS.

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*Atlas der Völkerkunde. Fünfzehn Kolorierte Karten in Kupferstich mit 49 Darstellungen. Bearbeitet von Prof. Dr. Georg Gerland, Strassburg. Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1892.*

This meritorious work, with its vast assemblage of details, may be called unique in its execution, though not in conception. It is an enlargement of the ethnological or seventh part of Heinrich Berghaus' "Physikalischem Atlas," and Berghaus' maps are here so thoroughly recast that even their outlines are scarcely recognizable, for modern research has made too many additions necessary.

Preliminary remarks are added in form of a preface, and their perusal is absolutely necessary for the comprehension of the maps. These are subdivided into little squares by lines drawn from east to west and by other lines intersecting them vertically, so that any name mentioned in the index can be found by consulting the squares.

One planisphere serves to represent the color of the skin in the different races, another that of the hair, of which there are two great subdivisions, straight and curly. The density of the population is very graphically represented by the increasing density of the shades. Religion, religious conceptions, endemic distempers, epidemics of the nineteenth century, dress, foods, human occupations and dwellings fill each one planisphere. Then come the races, nations, and tribes of the five parts of the world, represented on seven full-size maps, with cartoons on the margins showing tribal distribution in mountainous or other countries where the races are more mixed than in others, all of special interest to the ethnographer.

The languages of the world are represented, some by stocks, others by groups of stocks, and eleven colors are employed to show their principal elements. Six cartoons are added on the margins.

The volume closes with a racial map showing the distribution of

the national bodies at a period of from 100 to 150 years after Christ, which may serve as a linguistic map as well.

Gerland is careful in distinguishing the medley languages from the hybrid languages, some of the latter being Negro-English, Negro-French, and Chinook Jargon; and on the other side from the unmixed or comparatively unmixed tongues, as Roman, Russian, Swedish, etc. He also assumes typical groups of languages, which may enclose radically divergent languages; thus Australian is grouped with the Oceanic dialects.\* Abandonment of one language to adopt another is a curious feature, examples of which are carefully recorded.

Craniology is not adopted as a means of classification by Gerland, but for the skin he assumes two main types: a fundamental *brown* one, from which darker and lighter shades have developed, and the light reddish type which we commonly call *white*.

No subdivision of the pagan religions was attempted, but if any is possible the ethnic one would be more satisfactory than any other. Some customs founded on religious ideas are mentioned, and the remarks are of great interest.

Endemic distempers are shown to be intimately connected with characteristics of soil, climate, and temperature, whereas epidemics are spreading over whole continents without restraint. Dryness and cold are unfavorable to the development of microbes, hence of sickness. Diseases almost always proceed from east to west; some are wafted about by winds, others carried about by man himself through his ubiquitous peregrinations. The two chief types of dress are the tight-fitting boreal and the tropical one, loose and thin. Our citizens' dress approximates more to the boreal type.

The racial and linguistic maps of the two Americas are of special interest to us. Gerland and others regard the Eskimos as true Americans, who once pushed their way northward and did not arrive from Asia, though in his mind America was one of the latest portions of the world to receive a human population. The Cherokees are correctly represented to be of one family with the Iroquois and Hurons, but his Koshati (for Koassáti) are wrongly placed on the Chatahoochee river. The Lipani on the Rio Grande should be spelt *Lipans*. The Towiaches were originally identical with the Wichitas and with the Towakoni, but Gerland puts all of these into four different locations, the one on Canadian River being nearly

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\* Classifications like these are too hazarded not to be considered as failures.

correct. The Adayes should be omitted altogether as making up a separate family, for they spoke a Pawnee or Caddoan dialect. The Tonika can be historically traced to three locations, but none were on the Gulf coast where Gerland has them. Punka is bad orthography for Ponka, and Konsas for Kansas. Paduka should be identified with Comanche, and "Füchse" (the Fox tribe) with Muskwakiuk. For transcribing foreign names Gerland has made use of Lepsius' "standard alphabet." Some curious mistakes occurred to him while doing so; *e. g.*, he writes the Zoques of Central America (or "the hairy ones") Zokwe; the Sikaqua, Sikakwa, whereas they should be pronounced Zoke, Sikawa. His "Hiakwi" on Yaqui River is pronounced Yaki.

The specialist in ethnics and linguistics will find many other statements that will perplex him and make identification with the present tribes difficult. But as a German the professor had to contend with many difficulties which we do not experience in this country; and as one of the first modern attempts to delineate the racial stocks and reunite, in many instances, the scattered remnants of the world's nations and tribes by graphic means, the atlas before us deserves praise, and will figure as a standard work of modern research in some of its more elaborate portions. The results of Powell's investigations and those of his staff of ethnologists have been well considered.

A. S. GATSCHET.

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*The Land of the Cliff Dwellers.* By Frederick H. Chapin. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Co. 1892. (188 pp., maps and plates.)

Notwithstanding the fact that the cliff dwellings of our Southwest have been more or less the subject of research during the last half century, the only volume devoted exclusively to them, aside from the reports on the ancient ruins in southwestern Colorado by Messrs. Holmes, Hoffman, and Jackson, of the Hayden Survey, is the one before us.

After describing the arid waste which the builders of the cliff villages occupied, the author enumerates briefly the explorations of the early Spaniards from Marcos de Niza in 1539 to Espejo in 1582, and gives a sketch of the conquest and colonization of the new-found land by Oñate and Vargas. A chapter is devoted to "Anglo-American exploration," another to "wild tribes," while a third treats of "Pueblo tribes." This portion of the volume is compiled mainly from the *relaciones* of Castañeda and other early Spanish